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# Historical Account

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OF THE

## *Triumphant Spirit of the Whigs;*

Briefly shewing

The *Rise and Progress* of the *Covenanted Work* of *Reformation*, the *Defection* of the *Kirk* of *Scotland* therefrom, and the *firm Adherence* of the *Seceding Brethren* thereto.

2-1-51  
WITH AN

## A P P E N D I X,

CONTAINING

Sundry EXCERPTS from several *Godly Letters*, written by *OLIVER CROMWELL*, and his *Officers*, and other very rare and curious Papers, scarce to be met with.

Very seasonable at this Juncture to be read, and considered, by all *True Lovers of the Good Old Cause*.

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WITHDRAWN

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# Historical Account

O F

The Triumphant Spirit of the *Whigs*,  
over the Slavish Spirit of the *Ma-*  
*lignants* and *Jacobites*.

## The INTRODUCTION.

**M**Y ingenious worthy Friend, the Author of, *A Comparison of the Spirit of the Whigs and Jacobites*, lately published, being the Substance of a Discourse, delivered to an Audience of Gentlemen in *Edinburgh*, *December 24th*, 1745. has given us a rhetorical and polite Description of the Principles and Spirit of *Whiggism*; which distinguishes the Genius and Spirit of all its genuine Votaries, from that of the *Jacobites*, their Opposers. The Author has stated the Difference between these two Sides so judiciously, and shewn, that the Whig Principle is the original Right and Prerogative of Mankind, intends the Good of all Men; which he proves by strong and invincible Arguments, that, upon Reflection, one can no longer remain neutral, but must needs take Part with the Whigs.

Agreeable to the Principle he has so firmly established, the Prince upon the Throne is no more, in Reality, than

the Servant of the People, and deriving his Majesty from theirs ; for, no sooner does a Prince entertain a Thought of breaking through the Fences and Limitations imposed on him by the People, and by any actual Attempt of this Kind, than he unking's or deposes himself, and the Power reverts into the Hands of the People, or their Representatives in Parliament, without their Head ; and they may proceed to a new Settlement, for the Good of the People, *Salus Populi* being the Supreme Law, and End of all Government.

But in case this can't be done, thro' the Obstinacy of the Prince, Recourse must be had to Resistance by Force of Arms ; and the Prince and his Associates may, in the Event, be called to an Account, and punished as Delinquents, for their Treason and Rebellion against the People.

Such are the Principles, such the Spirit of Whiggism, that Governments have not only been maintained, but have flourish'd, and blessed the People who have lived under them, by the Force of these very Principles, in every Age, in the Modern, as well as in the Ancient World.

I shall end this *Introduction* with an elegant Sentence, with which the polite Author concludes his excellent Discourse : Therefore, if there be the least Spark of this Divine Flame glowing in any of our Breasts, or needing our Relief in any Corner of our native Land, let us follow resolutely where it shows the Way, and cherish it for ever, like a Vestal Fire. With it let us live, with it let us die.

*Hic opus, hoc studium parvi properemus & ampli,  
Si patriæ volumus, si nobis vivere cari.*

Thus, I have presum'd to borrow from the worthy Author, what I thought might serve for an *Introduction* to my Design ; and I cannot but earnestly recommend the whole of his judicious Performance to the serious Consideration of the candid Reader,

A Hi-

# An HISTORICAL ACCOUNT of the Triumphant Spirit of the *Whigs*, over the Slavish Spirit of *Malignants* and *Jacobites*.

**I**T is well known, that King *Charles I.* was an irreconcilable Enemy to the Covenanted Work of Reformation, begun in *Scotland* in the Year 1638 ; therefore they proceeded in the glorious Work without his Authority, and the General Assembly of the Kirk met at *Glasgow*, continued to sit after the King's Commissioner had dissolved them by Proclamation. All the People that adhered to the Kirk and Covenant, passed under the Name of *Covenanters* : and their Numbers daily increasing, it soon became a National Quarrel betwixt the King and the People ; wherein the Noble Principles and Spirit of Whiggism were most gloriously manifested, to the great Comfort and Refreshing of the People of GOD in those Days.

Many Proclamations, and severe Orders were issued out against them ; but they went on doing the Work of the LORD notwithstanding, and were ready with Protestations against these Proclamations and Orders, which were aspublickly taken and proclaimed ; and, at the same Time, with the said Proclamations, their holy Zeal for the good Cause forcing them to these Measures, which are founded on the Word of GOD : For this I shall give you their own precise Words. In one Protestation and Remonstrance they say,

To keep Silence in any Thing that may serve for the Good of the Kirk, whether it be in Preaching, Prayer, or in proposing and voicing in a lawful Assembly of the Kirk, is against the Word of GOD, *Isa. lxii. 6, 7. Ye that are the LORD's Remembrancers, keep not Silence ; and give him no rest, till he establish, and till he make Jerusalem*

*rusalem a Praise in the Earth.* 1 King. xviii. 21. *Like the halting of the People between two Opinions, and their not answering a Word, when the LORD called them to give a Testimony.* Act. xx. 20. *I have kept back nothing that was profitable unto you.* And again, 1 Cor. xii. 7. Mat. xv. 18. Rom. i. 18. Rev. ii. 14, 20. and iii. 15. And therefore to keep Silence, or not to meddle with Corruption, whether in Doctrine, Sacraments, Worship, or Discipline, in a General Assembly of the Kirk convened for that End, were the ready Way to move the LORD to deny his Spirit unto us, and provoke him to Wrath against our Proceedings, and might be imputed to us for Prejudice, for Collusion, and betraying ourselves and Posterity.

And afterwards speaking of the Covenant, they say,---- Where GOD from Heaven hath made us guiltless, and by the Fire of his Spirit from Heaven hath accepted of our Service. -----

For these and the like Considerations, in our own Name, and in Name of all who will adhere to the late Covenant subscribed by us, and sealed from Heaven.----- Again, --- We solemnly protest, That we do constantly adhere to our Oath and Subscription of the *Confession of Faith and Covenant*, lately renewed and approved with rare and undeniable Evidences from Heaven of the wonderful Workings of his Spirit in the Hearts, both of Pastors and People, thro' all the Parts of the Kingdom.

Thus did the Divine Flame of the Spirit of *Whiggism* glow in the godly Hearts of these his Children, and triumphed over all that the King and his malignant Counsellors were able to do to extinguish it. For they, by their own Authority, deposed all the Bishops, and established pure *Presbytery*, to which they had bound themselves by the holy Covenant: Great Numbers of Persons of all Ranks joining with them in these commendable Measures, with which the King was so much provoked, that he proclaim'd all the Covenanters Rebels and Traitors: But they expecting no less, had been always on their Guard, and had provided a gallant Army, with which they

they entred *England* ; having some Time before emitted a Declaration, intituled, *The Intentions of the Army*, signifying, that they would not lay down their Arms, till the reformed Religion were settled in both Nations upon sure Grounds, and the Cauſers and Abettors of their preſent Grievances and Troubles were brought to publick Juſtice. Now this was a bold Stroke, here the noble Principles and Spirit of *Whiggism* diſplayed themſelves in a triumphant Manner, for not long after, *Laud* the Arch-biſhop, and Lord *Strafford*, great Enemies to the Work, were both brought to Juſtice, and had their Heads ſtruck off upon a Scaffold.

The Covenanted Army, under the brave General *Leſly*, an old experienced Soldier in the *Swediſh* Wars, met with the King's Army under Lord *Conway* at *Newburn*, and defeat them upon the 29th of *Auguſt* 1640 ; and here it was, that they firſt triumphed over the *Malignants* in the Field of Battle. Next followed a Ceſſation, which was afterwards concluded in a Treaty at *London*, ſoon after the ſitting of the *Engliſh* Parliament, who, in *February* 1641, paid the Army 300,000 *l.* giving them the Stile of their dear Brethren, which much pleaſed them ; and ſo, with glad Hearts, and Breſts glowing with the Divine Flame of the Spirit of *Whiggism*, they returned Home.

From this Time forth, there was always a good Underſtanding betwixt the *Engliſh* Parliament and the *Scots* Covenanters ; for the Divine Flame began to ſtir up, and animate the Members to counteract the King's Meaſures, which ſoon came to an open Rupture betwixt him and his Parliament. The Civil Wars that followed, with various Succeſs at firſt, and the Triumph of the Godly at laſt over the King and his Malignant Crew are well known, and need not be mentioned here : I ſhall only notice how the Covenanted Work of Reformation in *Scotland* began to take Root in *England*, and made a glorious Progreſs there. My intended Brevity obliges me to put down only ſome of the moſt remarkable Events.

The

The Convention of Estates in *Scotland*, met 22d *June*, 1743; and the General Assembly of the Kirk the 2d *August*. 'Tis observable, it was in *June*, that an Ordinance of the Parliament of *England*, was published, for calling an Assembly of Divines, and others, to be consulted by both Houses, for settling the Affairs of the Church of *England*, and, that this Assembly, held their first Session the first of *July*, a few Days after the Meeting of the Convention of Estates in *Scotland*. Now, this was a very remarkable Providence, for the King and his Malignants were very successful, at that Time; and, if the *Scots* Covenanters had not joined with the *English* Parliament, their Affairs had gone to wrack, and therefore, they applied to the Convention of *Scotland* for Assistance, and sent Commissioners with full Powers to treat, who found the Estates of *Scotland* as well disposed as they could wish.

The Commissioners brought along with them two *Declarations*, one directed to the *Convention*, the other to the *General Assembly*. The first was, to desire the speedy Assistance of the States, and to inform them, that their Commissioners had Powers and Instruction to treat with them; not only concerning the Satisfaction to be made for the desired Aid, but also, about settling the Accompts betwixt the two Kingdoms. In the second, both Houses acknowledged the great Zeal and Love, manifested by the General Assembly of the Church of *Scotland*, for the Preservation of the true *Protestant* Religion, and for the necessary Reformation of Church Government in *England*, and the more near Union of both Churches. And therefore, they exhorted the Assembly to send into *England* some of their Body, for the Furtherance of that Work, in Conjunction with the Assembly of Divines now sitting at *Westminster*. They declared also, that besides their Instructions in the Civil Matters of both Kingdoms, the Commissioners had received Directions to resort to, and consult with the General Assembly of the Kirk of *Scotland*, in every Thing relating to the Reformation of the Church of *England*; and to that End, Mr. *Marshal*  
and

and Mr. Nye, Ministers of GOD's Word, were appointed to assist the Commissioners with their Advice.

With these *Declarations*, the Commissioners found no Manner of Difficulty in their Negotiation. On the contrary, the General Assembly addressed to the Estates a long *Declaration* containing the Reasons which ought to induce them to assist the Parliament of *England* against the King. One Reason among many others is this: The Controversy now in *England*, being betwixt the *Lord Jesus* and *Anti-Christ* with his followers, if we would not come under the Curse of *Meroz*, we should come out, and help the *Lord*, against the Mighty.

Another Reason: The common Danger imminent to both Kirks and Kingdoms, do invite us to help them; for we and they sail in one Bottom, dwell in one House, are Members of one Body, that according to their own Principles, if either of the two Nations or Kirks be ruined, the other cannot long subsist, &c.

The Assembly and Convention, having respectively appointed Committees to treat with the *English* Commissioners, it was agreed, at the first Conference, that the best and speediest Means for accomplishing the Union and Assistance desired, was that both Nations should enter into a mutual Covenant or League. This Covenant was prepared in a very short Time, so that *August* the 17th, it was presented to the Estates and the General Assembly, and approved by both the same Day. And on the Morrow, being the 18th, it was sent to *England*, accompanied with two godly Ministers, Mr. *Alexander Henderson*, Moderator of the General Assembly, and Mr. *Gillespy*, as Commissioners from the General Assembly, to treat with the Assembly of Divines, at *Westminster*, about the Union of the two Kirks.

*August* the 28th, ten Days after the Departure of the *Scots* Commissioners, the Parliament of *England*, consented to the Covenant. Immediately after, the Assembly of Divines were ordered by both Houses to frame an Exhortation to the taking of the Covenant, to be read publicly in all the Churches. That done, the Covenant

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was ordered to be printed and published, and appointed to be taken the 22d *September*, by all the Members of Parliament, and the Assembly of Divines, which was done with great Solemnity. The Manner of taking it was this : The Covenant was read, and then Notice was given, that each Person should immediately, by Swearing thereunto, Worship the great Name of GOD, and testify so much outwardly, by lifting up their Hands; and then they went up into the Chancel, (of *St. Margarets, Westminster*) and there subscribed their Names in a Roll of Parchment, in which the Covenant was fairly written.

The holy Nature and binding Terms of this blessed Covenant are well known. It was the Foundation of the sweet Intercourse and comfortable Communion of Saints in both Nations, and being taken by all Ranks and Degrees of Persons, the Divine Flame of the Spirit of Whiggism spread universally, and triumphed over the Malignants every where, and so the Work of the LORD went on, and prospered in the Hands of the blessed Covenanters, to the downfal and Confusion of their Enemies.

Soon after the Covenant had been solemnly taken and sworn to, as I have said, the King issued out a Proclamation to forbid the taking of it, but no regard was had to it. On the contrary, the Committee of Estates did, by their printed Act of the 22d of *October*, ordain it to be sworn and subscribed by all the Subjects, under Pain of having their Goods and Rents confiscated. After that, they summoned all the Lords of the Council to come and Sign it before them; and severals refusing to subscribe it, the Committee by another Act, (of the 17th *November*) ordered all their Lands to be seized, and their Persons to be apprehended, with Permission to kill such as resisted. Here was a glorious and becoming Zeal for carrying on the blessed Ends of the Covenant.

After both Kingdoms had this agreed about the Covenant, the Estates of *Scotland* appointed Commissioners to treat with the *English*, concerning the Aid desired, which Treaty was signed *November* the 29th, consisting of sundry Articles. In this Treaty it is agreed, that the Cove-

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nant be sworn and subscribed by both Kingdoms. That an Army be forthwith levied in *Scotland*, consisting of Eighteen thousand Foot effective, and Two thousand Horse and One thousand Dragoons effective, with a suitable Train of Artillery, to be ready at some general Rendezvous near the Borders of *England*, to march into *England* with all convenient Speed, the said Foot and Horse to be well and compleatly armed, and provided with Victuals and Pay for forty Days, &c.

This Army entred *England* the 15th *January*, 1643-4, in this Month also, (*viz.* the 4th) the Bill of Attainder against Bishop *Laud* was passed, who had been kept in Prison since the End of the Year 1640, and the same Day also an Ordinance passed, that the Book of *Common Prayer* should be laid aside, and the Directory established, which had been framed by the Assembly of Divines. Hereby the Church of *England* was rendred by publick Authority, compleatly Presbyterian, to the great Satisfaction of all the Godly in both Kingdoms. On the 10th of this Month also, The *Arch-Bishop* *Laud*, that grand Incendiary and Leader of the Malignants, had his Head struck off.

Thus the Arch-Traitor *Laud*, and the Prelatick Kirk of *England*, had a compleat Overthrow all at once, and the Godly went on triumphantly with the Divine Flame glowing in their Breasts, to establish the pure Religion throughout the Land, prosecuting the blessed Ends of the holy *League and Covenant*.

As for the gallant *Scots* covenanted Army, that entred *England* under General *Leslie*, their brotherly Assistance came very seasonably, as appears from the History of those Times; for about the End of *July* and Beginning of *August*, that is, at the Time the Convention of Estates and General Assembly met in *Scotland*, the Parliament's Affairs were in a very ill Situation, and therefore, they applied to the Convention and General Assembly of *Scotland*, for their brotherly Assistance, which was chearfully granted as we have seen.

This gallant Army joining with the Parliament's, met with the King's Forces, commanded by Prince *Rupert*, and routed them at *Marstonmoor*, July 2d 1644, after which followed, the Surrendry of *York* to the Parliament, and the Town of *Newcastle*, being besieged by General *Leslie*, surrendered at Discretion to the *Scots* Army, about the End of *October*.

The blessed Union both in Kirk and State, betwixt the Godly of the two Kingdoms, was so firmly established upon the Foundation of the *holy League and Covenant*, that it could not be shaken; for, after this Time, the King and his malignant Army had never any Success to brag of; and no Wonder, since he had such a bad Cause to manage.

Indeed the Principles on which the Parties at War acted, are so contradictory, and so directly opposite to one another, that it was utterly impossible to compound the Difference, and consequently no End could any Way be put to the War, till one Party subdued the other.

The King acted on his Hereditary Indefeasible Right to govern, and that the Subjects were bound to passive Obedience and Non-resistance, by the Law and Constitution of his Hereditary Kingdoms: Which is the very same Principle the *Jacobites* contend for at this Day. On the contrary, the Parliament's Principle was, That the King having rendered himself unworthy, by the Breach of the Trust reposed in him by the People, to hold the Reins of the Government, the Supreme Authority was to return to its original Fountain, that is, to the People, represented by the two Houses. Upon this very Principle, the present Whigs oppose the *Jacobites*, in their unnatural Rebellion against our most gracious Sovereign King *George II.*

In the Course of the War, each Party shewed an earnest Desire for Peace, Propositions were offered *hinc inde*, Treaties of Accommodation frequently entered into; but their opposite Principles firmly adhered to by each Party, rendered all Endeavours ineffectual. This will appear by the Twenty eight Propositions offered to the King at  
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the Treaty of *Uxbridge* : These Propositions were prepared by a Committee of both Kingdoms, and approved by both Houses of Parliament; and Commissioners were appointed to manage the Treaty, the Reverend and Godly Minister Mr. *Alexander Henderson* being one of the Number of Managers for *Scotland*.

The Conferences began the 30th *January* 164-5, and the Propositions were reduced to Three Heads, *Religion*, the *Militia*, and *Ireland*. I shall only set down what relates to *Religion*, being the Five first Propositions.

1. That all Oaths, Declarations and Proclamations, against both or either of the Houses of the Parliament of *England*, and the late Convention of Estates in *Scotland*, be declared null, and suppressed.

2. That his Majesty may be pleased to swear and sign the late *Solemn League and Covenant*, and that an Act of Parliament be passed, for enjoining the taking thereof by all the Subjects of the three Kingdoms.

3. That the Bill be passed for the utter abolishing and taking away of all *Archbishops*, *Bishops*, &c. and the rest of the Hierarchy, out of the Churches of *England* and *Ireland*, and Dominion of *Wales*; with such Alterations concerning the Estates of *Prelates*, as shall agree with the Articles of the late Treaty, of the Date at *Edinburgh*, the 29th of *November* 1643, and joint Declaration of both Kingdoms.

4. That the Ordinance concerning the calling and sitting of the Assembly of Divines, be confirmed by Act of Parliament.

5. That Reformation of Religion, according to the *Covenant*, be settled by Act of Parliament, in such Manner, as both Houses shall agree upon, after Consultation had with the Assembly of Divines; and forasmuch as both Kingdoms are mutually obliged by the said *Covenant*, to endeavour the nearest Conjunction and Uniformity in Matters of Religion, that such Unity and Uniformity in Religion, according to the *Covenant*, as, after Consultation had with the Divines of both Kingdoms, now assembled, shall be jointly agreed upon by both Houses of the Parliament

ment of *England*, and by the Church and Kingdom of *Scotland*, be confirmed by Act of Parliament of both Kingdoms respectively.

In these Propositions there appears a glorious and triumphant Union, in Points of Religion, and in the great Concerns of the *blest Covenant* betwixt the two Nations. They were determined to support the Alterations they had made in Religion, and the Establishment of Presbyterianism, according to the Covenant, whether the King granted the Propositions or no, as afterward appeared ; for the Treaty lasted but twenty Days, and then broke up *re infecta*. And thus the King was intirely divested of all Authority, and, agreeable to their Principles, the Supreme Power return'd to the People, represented by the two Houses.

These Noble and Godly Patriots, of immortal Memory, reared up a glorious Structure, both Civil and Ecclesiastick, by their own Authority ; of which, in these our Days of a woful Apostasy, nothing remains but a mere Shadow.

After the breaking up of this Treaty the King's Affairs daily declined, and his last Shift was, to retire privately from *Oxford* to the *Scots Army*, where he arriv'd the 5th of *May* 1646, and hoped there to find Means for getting into *Scotland* to join with *Montrose* ; and tho' he was very desirous, and often pressed for Leave to depart, they refused to consent.

Whilst the King was detained in the *Scots Army*, the Parliament of *Scotland*, on the 16th of *December*, took into Consideration what was to be done with his Person. After great Debates, it was at last resolved, That the Commissioners from the Parliament of *Scotland*, residing at *London*, should demand of both Houses, that the King might return to *London* with Honour and Safety ; That they should declare to them, that the Parliament of *Scotland* were resolved to support Monarchy in the Person of the King, and his just Title to the Crown of *England*.

If the *Scots* Parliament had stood to this Resolution, the King might have been safe ; but it would have been  
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of dangerous Consequence to the People of GOD: So they were in a great Mistake, and it was necessary to put them right again, which the Commission of the General Assembly fail'd not to do very seasonably: For the next Day they presented to the Parliament a Paper, intituled, *A solemn and seasonable Warning to all Estates and Degrees of Persons throughout the Land*; wherein they represented the heinous Crime of forsaking the Covenant, and endeavouring a Breach with *England*. They maintained, that such Projects were infused into some Folks by the Devil, and that they who attempted to sow Division between the two Nations, and violate the Covenant, which was their chief Strength, could not but be Enemies to the State. Then, as to the Disposal of the King's Person, they said, That so long as his Majesty did not approve in his Heart, and seal with his Hand the *League and Covenant*, he could not be received into *Scotland*, without exposing the Kingdom to fresh Troubles; That, on the other Hand, to dispose of the King's Person without Consent of the Parliament of *England*, was openly breaking the *Covenant*, and incurring the Guilt of *Perjury*; That it was very true, they were engaged by the *Covenant* to defend the King's Person; but it was no less true, that the End of the Union between the two Nations, was to settle Religion in both Kingdoms, according to the Tenor of the *Covenant*, and that these two Engagements could not be separated.

This Paper being read in the Parliament, the Matter was again taken into Consideration, and at last, after a great Debate, it was resolved, That his Majesty should be desired to grant the whole Propositions; and in case of Refusal, the Certification given to his Majesty should be put in Execution, namely, to secure the Kingdom without him. And it was declared, That the Kingdom of *Scotland* cannot lawfully engage themselves for his Majesty, he not taking the *Covenant*, satisfying as to *Religion*, &c. nor would they admit him to come into *Scotland*, unless he gave a satisfactory Answer to the whole Propositions

sitions lately presented to him in the Name of both Kingdoms.

This was indeed a seasonable Paper, and had a very good Effect, for both Kirk and State were firmly united thereby, and agreed to deliver the King to the Parliament of *England*, which was the Thing they wanted. Accordingly, on *January* the 23d, the Parliament's Commissioners came to *Newcastle*; and, on the 30th of the same Month, the King was delivered to them. That very Day the *Scots* Army began to march towards *Scotland*, and the King arrived at *Holmby* the 16th of *January*.

Hitherto there was a perfect good Understanding betwixt the two Kingdoms, and a godly Correspondence on the Footing of the Covenant, the Cause of GOD triumphing every where over the *Malignants*, and the King a Prisoner. But during his Captivity, which continued two Years before he was brought to his Trial; several Attempts were made to deliver him, but they came all to nothing. Among the rest, an Army of *Malignants*, under Duke *Hamilton*, entred *England* the 9th of *July* 1648, and on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of *August*, they were entirely routed at *Preston*, himself and many Officers taken Prisoners.

This Invasion from *Scotland*, raised a Jealousy between the two Parties, the *Presbyterians* and *Independents*, of which the *English* Parliament was composed. The *Presbyterians* were more inclined to treat with the King, than the *Independents* hoping to bring him over to their Measures, in Point of Religion and the Covenant; but like *Pharaoh*, his Heart was hardened, and he would not part with his Errors, and idolatrous Ways of Worship, in the *Episcopal* Form. Mean Time, upon the News of Duke *Hamilton's* Defeat, the *Independents* found Ways and Means to break off all farther treating with the King; and halted to bring on his Trial.

At length, on the 23d of *December*, the House of Commons having resolved to bring the chief Delinquents to a Trial, and intending to begin with the King, appointed a Committee of thirty eight to draw up a Charge against him;

him ; and, on the 28th, the Committee reported an Ordinance for attainting the King of high Treason, and for trying him by such Commissioners as should be named in the Ordinance, which was approved next Morning, and passed in the House of Commons the 2d of *January*, but the Lords rejected it ; whereupon the Commons voted the Concurrence of the Lords not necessary : And further voted,

1<sup>st</sup>. That the People, under GOD, are the Original of all just Power.

2<sup>d</sup>. That the Commons of *England*, assembled in Parliament, being chosen by, and representing the People, have the supreme Authority of this Nation.

3<sup>d</sup>. That whatever is enacted and declared Law, by the Commons of *England* assembled in Parliament, hath the Force of a Law, and all the People of this Nation are included thereby, although the Consent and Concurrence of the King and House of Peers be not had thereunto.

Now here is an Authentick Declaration of the noble Principles and Spirit of *Whiggism*, as admitted, and professed, and avowed by all true *Whigs* at this Day, the sacred Spirit of Liberty, in which they will always rejoice and triumph over the slavish Spirit of the *Jacobites*.

Upon these Principles the House of Commons proceeded to the Trial of *Charles Stewart* ; they appointed one hundred and fifty Commissioners to be the high Court of Justice for this famous Trial, of which the renown'd Sergeant *Bradshaw*, of immortal Memory, was the most worthy President. This high and august Court of Justice, erected by Authority of the Peoples Representative, the Commons of *England*, in Parliament assembled, had the sole Right to try, judge, and condemn the King, they owned neither Superior nor Equal ; and they observed the same Rules in trying the King, as in judging a common Malefactor, to whom he had made himself equal by his Rebellion against the People his Superiors, and richly deserv'd the Sentence that was executed upon him, the 30th  
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of *January* 1649, of having his Head severed from his Body, to the great Joy of all the Godly in the Land.

Thus fell *Charles* the First, the Head and Leader of all the Malignants, the Troublers of our *Israel*: But the Time was not yet come to make a full End of these Troubles; for the Malignants in *Scotland* gaining a Majority in the Parliament there, his eldest Son was proclaimed King at the Cross of *Edinburgh*, upon the 5th of *February*, six Days after his Father had been beheaded, by the Name and Title of *Charles* the Second, King of *Great Britain, France and Ireland, &c.*

This unlucky Step was a fatal Stroke to both Nations, and hindered the happy Settlement and Union of the two Kingdoms from taking Place so soon as was expected, for it immediately brought on a War, which occasioned the shedding of much Blood, and threw this poor Country into great Confusion and Trouble.

The new King did not arrive in *Scotland* till the 16th of *June* 1650, where he found the People strangely divided; all the honest Covenanters protested against the Measures taken by the Parliament, no less than five Shires appeared against them, and gave in their Remonstrance to the General Assembly of the Kirk, which was also split into two Parties, under the Name of publick Resolutioners and Protesters; the first approved the Proceedings of the Parliament, for which they were much blamed by their godly Brethren in *England*; but the prevailing Party went on, and proceeded to the King's Coronation, which was performed at *Scoon*, in the usual Manner, the first of *January* 1651.

Whilst these Things were doing here, the Parliament of *England* had taken the Alarm, and prepared for War. *Cromwel* entred *Scotland* with an Army the 22d of *July* 1650, and the *Scots* were also ready to oppose him with an Army under General *Lesly*; and, on the 3d of *September*, they joined Battle at *Dunbar*, where the *Scots* were routed. *Cromwel* pursued his Victory, and took Possession of *Edinburgh* and *Leith*, and the War was continued. For the King levied another Army, and encamp-  
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ed about *Stirling*, entrenching himself so strongly, that *Cromwel* would not venture to attack him in his Camp, but endeavoured to straiten him, by sending a strong Party over to *Fife*, whence the King's Army had their Provisions; and meeting there with a Detachment of the King's Army from *Stirling*, a Battle ensued, and *Cromwel* gain'd the Victory; from thence he went, and sat down before *Perth*, which soon yielded to him.

When *Cromwel* had made himself Master of *Perth*, he threatned *Stirling* next; mean Time, the King thought fit to decamp the 31st of *July*, and march directly for *England*, where he arrived the 6th of *August*, and was proclaimed at *Carlisle*.

*Cromwel* was greatly surpris'd at the King's sudden March, which he had not expected, and his greatest Care was to prevent the Mischiefs that might follow, and resolv'd speedily to march after him. The King went on till he came to *Worcester*, where he halted to refresh his Men, few had join'd him in *England*, which was what he did not expect; for he thought his Friends would have been ready to rise on his coming into *England*. He arrived at *Worcester* the 22d of *August*, and *Cromwel* was up with him the first of *September*, and on the 3d the King was entirely defeated, great Numbers kill'd, a vast Number of Prisoners taken, and the rest scattered and put to flight, the King narrowly escaping, fled to *France*.

This was a singular Providence in Behalf of the People of G O D; for had the King succeeded in his Attempt upon *England*, and got Possession of the Kingdom, he would have taken a severe Revenge for his Father's Death. The whole Covenanters of both Kingdoms would have been judg'd by him all equally guilty, and in his Way of thinking, justly to have deserved the Punishment due to the worst of Murderers; and what a dreadful Persecution would that have rais'd in the Land? But that Catastrophe was happily prevented by the two last Victories at *Dunbar* and *Worcester*.

The invincible Hero *Oliver Cromwel* returned to *London* the 21st of *September*, leading with him, in Tri-  
umph,

umph, his principal Prisoners taken at the Battle, and was received with great Solemnity by the Parliament and City. Thus an End was happily put to the War betwixt the two Kingdoms, and *Scotland* united to *England*, under an auspicious Government, first of a flourishing Commonwealth, and then under the still more glorious Protectorate of *Oliver Cromwel*, the most religious and victorious Monarch that ever sway'd the *British* Scepter.

Thus I have shewed, That the covenanted Work of Reformation first begun in *Scotland*, in the Year 1638, and after propagated and spread over *England*, triumphed over all Opposition, and, at last, the glorious Structure was fully reared up and finished under this happy Government.

But Oh, alace ! I cannot but take up my sad Lamentation in the Words of the Prophet, *Lament. iv. 1, 2. How is the Gold become dim ! How is the most fine Gold changed ! -----The precious Stones of Zion, comparable to fine Gold, how are they esteemed as earthen Pitchers, the Work of the Hands of the Potter ! -----Scotland* which had the Glory of Framing the two holy Covenants, and laying the precious Foundation, remembers them no more ; the Ministers of the backsliding Kirk have despised them, they are no better in their Esteem than earthen Pitchers ; only a small Remnant have Seceded from the Apostate Kirk, and Esteem the two precious Covenants above all earthly Treasures. We have manifested our Zeal on every Occasion, and given our publick and solemn Testimony against the Corruptions of the Kirk, which is to be seen in print. And as the *Divine Flame* glows in all our Breasts, we are ready to sacrifice our Lives in Defence of the good *Old Cause* ; of this we gave a signal Proof very lately, when we appeared in Arms at *Edinburgh*, against the *Pretender's* Son and all his Adherents, our Standart displaying the glorious and triumphant Title of the Sacred Covenant, in Capital Letters of Gold, and made glade the Hearts of all the Godly Spectators.

# APPENDIX.

**W**E have seen the sad Divisions bred in *Scotland*, by Proclaiming and Crowning the Son of the late King, and the War that ensued betwixt the two Kingdoms, which soon came to a glorious Issue : But a Difference was still kept up betwixt the People of GOD in both Nations, about the Sense and Meaning of the *Covenant* touching the Person of the King, which the prevailing Faction in *Scotland* pretended the Covenant obliged them to defend. This was a pure Mistake, for unless the King had concurr'd in prosecuting all the Ends of the Covenant, and agreed to the Reformation of Religion, happily brought about and established, it is plain they were no way obliged to defend his Person, but the quite contrary ; and this is the true Meaning that all the LORD's true and sincere People of both Nations had of the Covenant.

For the abolishing *Episcopacy* in *Scotland* was the first and chief End of the *National Covenant* there, and the *Solemn League* had the same Effect in *England* ; to neither of which did the King consent. In this both Parties heartily concurr'd, *Presbyterians* and *Independents*, and in all their other Proceedings against the King ; for the *English* Parliament that condemn'd him was composed of both, and the Assembly of Divines agreed with the Parliament in all their Proceedings also. Nor was the Preservation of the King's Person to be laid in the Balance with this chief and blessed End of both Covenants, the glorious Reformation of Religion from the Dregs of Popery and Prelacy.

To let you see how much Religion and Godliness prevail'd in those Days, especially in the Army, I have added some Abstracts of *Letters, &c.* published then by Authority ; the Author was *Marchmont Needham*, a Godly and Learned Man, who wrote, *The Case of the Commonwealth stated*, 1650, with a great deal of Learning, Wit and Argument, to prove it undeniably evident, That the then prevailing Party had a Right and just Title to be our Governors ; and that this new Government, erected by them, to the Subversion of the Old, was as valid *de Jure*, as if it had the ratifying Consent of the whole Body of the People ; nor could they in any Sense be counted *Usurpers*. It is a Book worth the reading, wherein you will find with what Address he clears these Points.

Whilst the unhappy Divisions were kept up in *Scotland*, both in Kirk and State, there was still a Remnant of Godly Ministers, who were firm to the Work of Reformation, and kept close to the true Presbyterian Principles and Practice; these went under the Name of *Remonstrants*, and might have been called *Seceders*, if that Term had been in Use in those Days; they complain'd of the Corruptions of the General Assembly, &c. and had separate Meetings among themselves. This appears by the following LETTER of Advice, from *Leith*, October 6, 1651, Printed at *London* by Authority, by *Thomas Newcomb*.

**Y**OU have here a List of the Ministers and Ruling Elders, most of which were they that protested against the Great Assembly. They met at *Edinburgh* the 1st Instant, and sat down the 2d, and have been ever since taken up with Prayer, and Humiliation, &c.

—Mr. *James Durham*, Minister at *Glasgow*, was the first Man that began the publick and particular Confession, and every one of the rest in Course have followed him: Some say, but indeed they are Malignants, that the Lord *Waristoun* prayed with the rest the other Day. The List of the Ministers is as follows.

Mr. <i>John Livingston</i> Moderator,	Mr. <i>Gilbert Hall</i> ,
Mr. <i>James Guthrie</i> ,	Mr. <i>John Dury</i> ,
Mr. <i>Samuel Rutherford</i> ,	Mr. <i>James Simpson</i> ,
Mr. <i>James Nasmyth</i> ,	Mr. <i>John Hay</i> ,
Mr. <i>John Hamilton</i> ,	Mr. <i>Patrick Fleming</i> ,
Mr. <i>Samuel Ousey</i> ,	Mr. <i>Alexander Livingston</i> ,
Mr. <i>Samuel Rue</i> ,	Mr. <i>Alexander Bartrim</i> ,
Mr. <i>Hugh Henderson</i> ,	Mr. <i>Francis Aird</i> ,
Mr. <i>Thomas Wiley</i> ,	Mr. <i>Hugh Archbald</i> ,
Mr. <i>Alexander Blair</i> ,	Mr. <i>William Jack</i> ,
Mr. <i>William Adair</i> ,	Mr. <i>Andrew Donaldson</i> ,
Mr. <i>Gabriel Maxwell</i> ,	Mr. <i>Robert Rue</i> ,
Mr. <i>Henry Semple</i> ,	Mr. <i>Andrew Kennedy</i> ,
Mr. <i>Matthew Mowet</i> ,	Mr. <i>Hugh MacKell</i> ,
Mr. <i>William Guthrie</i> ,	Mr. <i>Robert Traill</i> ,
Mr. <i>Alexander Dunlop</i> ,	Mr. <i>James Durham</i> ,
Mr. <i>John Newoy</i> ,	Mr. <i>Thomas Garvan</i> ,
Mr. <i>Patrick Gillespy</i> ,	Mr. <i>John Stirling</i> ,
Mr. <i>John Carstairs</i> ,	Mr. <i>George Hutchison</i> ,
Mr. <i>Hugh Kennedy</i> ,	Mr. <i>William Olyphant</i> Minister of <i>Burntisland</i>

Burntisland, with 22 more,  
whose Names yet I have not.

Ruling Elders.

Lord Wariston,

Sir James Stewart,

Sir John Chiesly,

Ingleston,

Major of Glanderston,

William Brown.

*Another LETTER of Advice from Edinburgh, October 26.*

**A**fter the great Humiliation of the Ministers, the Result of their Meeting hath been, to make this following Confession, before GOD and the World, of their Faults and Offences, dated *October 16. 1651.*

The Confession consisting of many Particulars; I shall only give the following Excerpts.

In not pursuing the necessary Duty of renewing the *National Covenant*, and entering into and renewing the *Solemn League and Covenant*: The Way of many Men's taking of these Covenants, was without the necessary Knowledge of the Things contained therein, and without Reality or Sincerity of Heart, in order to the Performance thereof; some being induced thereto by Excommunication, some by fear; and not a few by Principles of Policy, for attaining their own carnal and corrupt Ends.

Backsliding and Defection from the Covenants, and our solemn Vows and Engagements; the Guilt whereof is exceedingly heightened by the aggravating Circumstances of renewed Oaths.

A foul falling off from that Honesty and Purity of Conversation, and from that Singleness and Integrity of Heart, and Fervour and Zeal for GOD, that appeared to be in many at their first entering into Covenant, to the great Scandal and Stumbling of many in *England* at us, and the Work of GOD in our Hands.——

The secret falling of some, and open falling off of many unto the opposite Party, after their entering into Covenant; especially that Defection which was carried on by *James Graham* and his Party, and that which was afterwards carried on by the Authors and Abettors of the unlawful Engagement, 1648.——

The neglecting and obstructing, and condemning of the Purging of Judicatories and Armies in the Year 1649.——

The authorising Commissioners to close a Treaty with the King, for the investing him in the Government, upon his subscribing such Demands as were sent unto him, after he had given many clear Evidences of his Disaffection and Enmity to the Work and People of GOD, and was continuing in the same, and the admit-

admitting of him to the full Exercise of his Power, and crowning him, notwithstanding of new Discoveries of his adhering to his former Principles and Ways, and of many Warnings to the contrary.

The publick Resolution of Kirk and Estates for bringing in the Malignant Party, first into the Army, and then into the Judicatories, and the actual intrusting them with Power of the Kingdom, both Military and Civil; whereby the State of our Cause hath not only been turned Upside-down, by subordinating the Interest of GOD unto the Interest of Men; but the Work and People of GOD hath been intrusted to the Enemies thereof.——

The joining in Arms of many engaged in the Covenant and Cause of GOD, with the Forces of the Kingdom; after that by publick Resolutions, there was a prevailing Party of Malignants brought into the Army, who had the Sway of the Councils and Actings therein, and were carrying on a Malignant Interest.——

The prelimiting and corrupting the General Assembly, in regard of the free, lawful, and right Constitution thereof, excluding them as were faithful and constant in the Cause, and making it up, for the most Part, of those who had been active and instrumental in carrying on the Course of Defection, or were consenting thereto; whereby it came to pass, that the Meeting did approve and ratify the Defection.

Deep Security and Impenitency, Obstinacy and Incurable-ness, under all the dreadful Strokes of GOD, and Tokens of his Indignation against us, because of the same: So that whilst he continueth to smite, we are so far from humbling ourselves, and turning unto him, that we wax worse and worse, and sin more and more.

Thus you have their lamentable Confession, lamentable indeed every Way.

LETTER of Advice from Edinburgh, January 8. 1651.

SOME Particulars must not be omitted, tho' past a while ago. The King of Scots having received his Crown the first of the new Year, entertained his Parliament with a Speech full of his being a new Man, &c.—— Mr. Rutherford, Mr. Guthrie, Mr. Gillespie, and others do dissent, and in their Dissent withdraw, I mean from the Actings in the Parliament; especially in their

their condemning the western Remonstrance. But that which glads me most, is that precious *Livingston* doth own the Sin of opposing us; he is the most spiritual and learned Man, that I have heard of amongst them. Yesterday I spoke with an honest Gentleman of that Notion, that faith, the Case stands so now, that either our Army must Conquer, or the Godly People of *Scotland* must forsake their Country. ——— *Car* faith the Wound in his Right-Arm, which was lifted up against the Saints, was very Righteous. ———

From the Leagure before *Tamtallon*, February 18. 1651, The Honourable Commander after giving some Account of the Siege, concludes his Letter thus. ——— But the LORD hath compassed us with Mercy, and we are safe under the Shadow of his Wings. ——— I hope the LORD will enable us to be further serviceable to the Common-wealth.

WARNING to England *against the Attempt of the Scots, dated, 20th March, 1651* ———

**I**T is no less than the saving of the whole Nation, the War you are now engaged in: Ye may linger after *Egypt*, and long for the Leeks and Onions of your Old Bondage, and Phanisie brave Things upon the Restitution of the old Interest and Family: But you will find it is not an Excise, or an Army only will be all, but ye will be visited with Legions of our own Fugitives, and foreign Desperadoes, which must be fed with greater Payments than ever; and GOD knows when we shall be rid of them, if the Young *Pretender* settle upon their Shoulders, &c. ———

A Fast was strickly observed in *London* and *Westminster*, in *March, 1651.*, The Grounds of which as exprest in the Proclamations, breaths nothing but Religion and Godliness.

It begins Thus:

The wonderful Dispensations of the Providence of GOD, in the Salvation which he hath wrought for this Nation, &c.

*Another* WARNING, *April 10. 1651*, speaks thus.

**T**HE great Scruples are now clearly determined: Many Mistakers were led with an Opinion, that the *Scots* do fight to reform us upon the Account of the Covenant; but whosoever pleases to take a serious Survey of the present Actings in *Scotland*, how

how Malignancy is got into the Throne, how tamely the Kirkmen are now pulling down that Interest with one Hand, which they formerly set up with both; and how all of this Coat, except some few, more conscientious than the rest, have given up their Names to that abominable Interest, and received the Mark of Royalty in their Foreheads, and embarked themselves in the very same Cause with the worst of *Malignants, Cavaliers, Papists, Atheists*, yea, and *Irish Rebels*; for, they are upon the very same Account too of their *CHARLES* the II. Whosoever, I say, pleases to consider what is become of the Covenant, and how it is like to thrive there, when the most Godly that owned it, have declared against the present Proceedings among them, and retired in Discontent, &c.—

Once again, I say, if these mistaken Wanderers of the *Presbyterian* Opinion, please to consider these Things, I suppose a mature Deliberation will quickly furnish them with sufficient Day-Light to discover their own Errors, and find the Way Home again to their old Friends, who stand ready for them with open Arms, to receive and give Satisfaction.

*Another* WARNING, April 17. 1651.

**I**N this Warning after complaining of the *Scots* joining with the young *Pretender* it proceeds and says—— so that there wants nothing now towards his perfecting the Design of Revenge, but the ripening of his Affairs by new Successes in *England*, which if ever he attain to, assure yourselves, the old Antipathy will soon revive, and be written with red Letters in a Bloody *Kalendar*, *Presbyterians* must stand in the Rank of *Martyrs* as well as *Independents*. Tho' they laid not the old Tyrant down upon the Block, yet they brought him to the Scaffold, and when Time serves the *Philosophers* Maxim will prove good Logick at Court; he that wills the Means conducing to the End, wills also the End itself: *Ergo* (will the Courtiers say) since the *Presbyterians* put such Courses in Practice, as tended to the King's Ruin, they certainly intended it, and are as guilty as others. The *Loyalists* look upon them still, as the Authors of their Misery; and the young *Scot*, who is the Head of the Party, tho' he may feed them with fair Promises, yer he can never cordially embrace them, being the old Enemies of his Family: Nor will he count them any Whit the less guilty for their Protecting against the Death of his Father; for, they reduced him, *diminutione capitis*,  
into



into the Condition of a *Captive*; they destroyed him as a King; before that others executed him as a private Person; they deprived him of his earthly Crown as he deserved, and would have kept him languishing, whereas even his own Party said that others were more courteous in sending him to a heavenly Crown: In short it is most certain, that the present Powers have done nothing now, in altering the Government, but what was done in Effect before, or must of Necessity have been done by the true *Presbyterian* Party. What then remains, but that those Gentlemen of the *Presbyterian* Opinion ought now, if not for Love, yet in Consideration of their own Safety, to return and cast themselves in the Arms of their old Friends, rather than expose themselves to the Malice of their old Enemies? Who having already improved their friendly Pretences so high in *Scotland*, as to deprive them of their Power, will assuredly, in the next Place, deprive them both of Life and Liveliness, if ever they bring their Design about in *England*.

*Another* WARNING, May 15, 1651.

**T**His Warning, after shewing the Danger of closing upon any Terms with the Royal Party, it proceeds thus,—

The first Pretence of Enmity in the *Scots*, is grounded upon a Dislike of that Heroick and most Noble Act of Justice, in judging and executing the late King. This is the Basis, whereon the Common-wealth is founded; and if ever it be compleated, it must be by honouring and trusting those noble Instruments and Hands who laid the Foundation, or now help with open Hearts to carry on the Building.

But as for the *Scots*, it most ill becomes them of all others, to except against the Execution; for, let all the World judge, Whether the *Scots* and their Party did not begin the Work? We did but trace them in their own Way; they first pronounced and printed the late King a Man of Blood, one that had shed more Blood in his Time than had been shed in the Ten Christian Persecutions. They declared likewise, there was no Hope of him as to any Good; yet when the Parliament comes to join Justice with them by acting, they exclaim on us for prosecuting their Principles. In the Close of one of the Treaties, the Kirk declared, That a Peace founded upon such Concessions would ruin the whole Cause, and draw down the Curse of GOD upon us. Never were more bloody Expressions vented against any Tyrant in

the World, than the *Scots* bestowed upon him; they and their Party condemned him for five Years together, and the Parliament did no more but execute the Sentence which they had long before past upon him; they besprinkled Blood upon him; and What less could be done, than to expiate Blood with Blood, the Blood of many Hundred Thousands with the Blood of a single Person?

*A LETTER of Advice from Edinburgh, of May 24, 1651.*

*S I R,*

**I**T pleaseth the LORD to shew us and you very great Mercy, in His Goodness to my Lord General, in the comfortable Recovery of his Health; his sharp Ague continued three Days, and now he is not only recovering, but by his much Sweating, freed from some Troubles, which was the Relicts of former Weakness and Sicknes; so that I hope he will have more confirmed Health than any Time since his great Sicknes.

As to our Affairs, I bless GOD, they are in a good Condition, and lest you should think that our lying still is any Hinderance to our main Business, I shall give you that Account and Observation which I had from a religious knowing *Scot*: That whereas several Attempts of ours, to get the other Side of the Water, have been signally hindered by the Providence of GOD, that this was the Scuite of Mercy to us, and the honest Party of *Scotland*; because had we got over, the *Scots* wou'd not have fought, being not then ready, but have fled in Parties to the Northern Mountains, and so have made the War very long, which it may please GOD, by a Battle to make shorter. By this Protraction, all the Kirk-party, or such as are the honestest Men, are either thrust out from them, or have left them, and do declare against their Conjunction with the old Malignants; which might prove much for their Preservation, and we shall have only Malignants to fight withal.

The Time of Action draws near with us, I hope all our Friends are the LORD's Remembrancers for us at the Throne of Grace.

*Another LETTER from Edinburgh, May 27, 1651.*

**W**E may in Time dispute some considerable *Scots* into this Light, That we have kept our first Principles and Cove-

nant,

nant, in doing what we have done; and that they have deserted theirs, in taking in their King without Trial of him : Seeing now he is tried, he proves a Friend to none but the old Malignants, and such as apostatize from their old Principles, to comply with such Malignants. And this doth much help to cure their Blindness, that the Lord Waristoun, Sir James Steuart Provost of *Edinburgh*, and Sir John Chiesly, three prime Men for the Support of Religion, and Civil Liberty in that Nation, are now grown odious at *Stirling*, and such Things are laid to their Charge, as will cost them their Craigs, if they catch them.

And hence those Ministers in *England* that have been so active to promote the King's Interest, unless they be turned perfect Malignants, may see what their Preferments should have been at the Long-run. The Gentlemen of the *West* are most of them fled, some to *France*, some to *Ireland*, and others into secret Corners ; because they abhor a Conjunction with the King in the Posture he now is, and we are not able to secure them, *Stirling* being betwixt us and them. Betwixt our Kindness and the King's Severity, 'tis hoped such as fear GOD among them, will daily get more Light, to see the Way of GOD's Glory, and their own Peace in this Cause ; which, that they may do, and that all the People of GOD may become of one Heart, and one Way, is our Prayers.

*Another LETTER from Edinburgh, of May 31, 1651.*

S I R,

**I**T is a great Gladness to our Hearts, that the LORD has pleased to be so merciful to us in the renewed Health of my Lord General. He eats and sleeps well, and walked Yesterday very chearfully in the Garden at his own Quarters, and regaineth his Strength apace. Some little Alterations are made in the Army in Reference to Officers, which, so far as I can judge, is not only done with much Wisdom, but is the Spirit of GOD's gracious Guidance of our Affairs, &c.—— Tho' my Lord will be in no Capacity to march with the Army, yet, I hope, he will have no Need to come into *England* for his Health, but may keep either at *Leith* or *Edinburgh* Castle, till the Work is done in this Nation, if the LORD please to go out with our Army, as my Confidence is He will. I am glad your Doctors are come down, because tho' Doctor *Goddart* is a very able and honest Man, yet they will be able with more Majesty, to overcome my Lord for his Health,

Health, and will be some Stay to the Overworkings of his Affection to go out to the Army too soon. Truly, Sir, his Life and Health are exceeding precious, and I account it every Day a greater Mercy than other that we have his Life, observing that every Dispensation of GOD draws him nearer to himself, and makes him more heavenly, and by Consequence more useful to his Generation, in the managing of that Power GOD hath put into his Hand.

On *Thursday* I had a friendly Conference with my Lord *Warristoun*, and three Ministers of *Edinburgh*. I dealt plainly with them about their Kirk Matters, and had a fair Acceptance. I hope GOD will open their Eyes, they see they are lost with the King.

*Another LETTER from Edinburgh, of June 3, 1651.*

S I R,

OUR chief News hence at present is, That my Lord is very well recovered, grows stronger and stronger, and is far better since his last Sickness, than he was a little before; truly this is much Comfort to us here, I pray GOD make us aright to use this Mercy.

There is a great Debate in the Parliament of *Scotland*, about revoking some Acts against Malignants; it is thought, all that hath been voted against any will be revoked, that so they may all have Liberty to come out against us, which, I doubt not, will produce Good with the disengaging of the honest Party from them, and so be an Encouragement to us to go out against them. This Day Doctor *Wright* and Doctor *Bates* took their Journey hence for *London*, leaving my Lord General in a sweet Posture of Health. I know your Expectations are much raised concerning us; all Ears are greedy to hear some Thing from hence, that may give rest to their dissettled Hopes. But it will be our Wisdom to reflect upon former Experiences; it was never better with us, than when we were stripped of all human Advantages, and in a submissive Posture waiting upon GOD. That hath been our old Refuge in all our Straits, and we always found it to be of blessed Use. It may not seem strange to any, that we are exercised with Difficulties and Disappointments; thereby GOD hath manifested forth his Glory, and accomplished his great Designs. Some hasty Spirits may think it too late e're we enter upon Action: But to such we say, that we have learnt to hang upon our

GOD

**GOD**, and to observe his Providences. Just now we have News, that the *Scots* Parliament hath rescinded the Act of Classes, whereby a Gap is set wide open to receive all the most desperate Cavaliers and Malignants into Places of Trust and Power. Your honest Doctors are coming back this Day, and my Lord (**GOD** be blessed) is very chearful, and in more confirmed Health than before he had his *Ague*. We are glad to hear of the Prayers of *England* for us, and that the **LORD** may still pour out more of the Spirit of Grace and Supplications upon you and us, is our earnest Prayers.

*In a LETTER from the Head-Quarters of Major General Harrison in Cumberland; it is thus written at the End.*

**M**R. Morgan Lloyd, Captain Taylor, and Captain Hugh Prichard, with Sixty of the *North-Wales* Troop, are come up to us; and there are also many precious Saints of **GOD** coming (as we hear) in the *Middlesex*, and other Troops; and surely, the Presence of the **LORD**, (which we desire more than the Increase of our Forces) usually attends such; and we are not without Persuasions, that in the very Hour we shall behold it.

*In a LETTER from Edinburgh, June 7th 1651; it is thus written towards the End.*

**I** Exceedingly rejoice, that the Hearts of **GOD**'s People are so drawn forth in our Behalf: Surely this is a comfortable Ground of a gracious Issue. The **LORD** keep us all in such a Frame as our Condition calls for; and doubtless, we shall see the Salvation of our **GOD**.

*In a LETTER from the Camp at Athlone in Ireland, June 11. 1651, by Charles Coote a honourable Commander; it is thus written.*

**I** Have not any News to write, but this, That the **LORD** doth still manifest himself by us, his poor and contemptible Creatures: *Athlone* Castle hath surrendered, and I have just now Hostages delivered me out of it for the Possession on Sunday: Till

Till when they have Liberty to carry away their Goods; which being done, I shall march towards *Roscommon*, which, I doubt not, will be suddenly gained: For, in Truth, all submit, and none dare look on us; so much hath the LORD taken away their Hearts and Courages from them, &c. I hope you will, as well by your publick Acknowledgment of GOD's Mercies, as private, give him the Glory of these Successes, &c.

SATURDAY, *July 12.*

*That the World may judge what Spirit and Principles our Engagements are acted by; take here two LETTERS that were written to that Noble Brigade, under the Command of Major General Harrison.*

*Dear Brethren,*

**Y**Our quickening Letter we received with Joy and Thankfulness: Seasonably it came to us, two Days before a Meeting of our Church, appointed and kept Yesterday, in which our weak Forces on the Hills were mightily encouraged and strengthened by the Presence of our great LORD, who is the GOD of the Hills and of the Valleys. The Faith of the Saints here, is much raised to a confident Expectation of the great Works of GOD, (by you Worms) to thresh the Mountains: We would not idolize Men, but rejoice that we see our King hath girt on his Sword, and goeth out conquering, and to conquer. The Work is done, 'tis decreed in Heaven: We shall shortly sing together the Song of *Moses* and of the Lamb. Brethren, be strong, you have the Valley of *Achor* for a Door of Hope: The trying Word of the LORD is come: *Joseph* shall bind Princes, and teach Senators Wisdom. We look upon two Rocks you are to sail betwixt, (Envy and Self) steer your Course by the Day-star betwixt these: The Danger is great on each Side, you shall see many Ship-wrecks on both, which watch in and after the Battle. Brethren! Our Blood runs in your Veins; and not a Hair of your Head can fall but we feel it: Our Life is bound up with yours; and therefore think not we can forget you. Remember the LORD; improve his Word; go out in his Strength; look upon the Armies that are against you, as Men without a Head, without GOD; and what can such do? We desire not to find a Bed easy, nor a Bit comfortable, without Remem-

Remembrance of you : Your Work and ours, is, in one Respect the same. (Believe and live) neither you nor we can die whilst Christ lives. If the LORD call for us, by you, here we are attending the Sound of the Trumpet. We shall not taste Sweetness in any Breath that breathes not after Christ. *Finally*, Brethren, Put on the whole Armour of GOD if you will be Shot-free ; none else will hold out : Eye your Captain, in whose Arms and everlasting Love, we leave you, with Confidence that he will never leave you nor forsake you, who is your GOD, and the GOD of

*Your poor Brethren, to*

*serve you in the Fellowship*

*of the Gospel.*

*The Church at Wrexham in Derbyshire.*

*Truly honoured and most endeared Brethren,*

**U**PON the Reception of your spiritual, seasonable, and quickening Letter, we made our speedy and solemn Addresses to your and our Father, with whom we had Communion and Acceptance for our LORD, and you his People's Sake ; since which Time we had Meetings to examine and consult our Receivings in, and Answers from GOD ; and our Persuasions, Conceptions, and spiritual Confidences concerning the Presence, Power, and Glory of GOD among you, and with you in your Engagement and present Service : And we find a general Assurance, and particular Grounds, that the last great Monarch (our Saviour) who sitteth upon the Clouds, having on his Head a golden Crown, and in his Hand a sharp Sickle to reap the Earth, calls upon the Temple-Angel, (or Saints out of the Churches) to thrust in his Sickle also ; for we believe the Harvest of the Earth is come, *Isa. x. 6. Ezek. xxi. 25. Dan. xi. 22. Isa. xiii.* and the Lord doth send you against an hypocritical Nation, the People of his Wrath, and he will surely destroy the PROPHANE throughout.

PRINCE OF THE COVENANT ; and he will punish the World for their Evil, and the Wicked for their Iniquity ; and cause the Arrogancy of the Proud to cease, and lay low the Haughtiness of the Mighty ; that he that hath a Right, may possess the Earth : Doubtless you are called to bring the King

of Righteousness (our spiritual *David*) to his Crown. Therefore be holy and mighty, and fear not the Fears of your Adversaries; neither yet rest upon your Number and Godliness, for you are to overcome more by the Blood and Spirit of the Lamb, than by your own Strength. We judge you may be yet too many (if you be all engaged) for GOD to have his full Glory in a Victory; but we are sure that the Swift and Mighty among your Enemies shall fall, and that the LORD will crown all your Services, with more than a Conquest over the *Scottish* Army. We shall not be wanting any Manner of Way to join with you in that Work, in which you have the Precedency; we hope to be still sensible of your Joy or Sorrow, Exultations or Sufferings; and we are now putting Weapons into the Hands of all the Saints, as to preserve the Peace of the Country, so to be in a Readiness to be commanded upon the Service of the LORD with you, or elsewhere, according to Direction and Command from you. Our precious and honoured Friends, we must commit you to the LORD, and leave our Brother, (whom we have sent to receive and return your Advice and Pleasure concerning us) further to certify your Affections and Affairs in the LORD, and towards you.

*Your dear Brethren and Servants, the  
Churches and Saints of Christ in Radnor  
and Montgomeryshire.*

*A LETTER from an Officer in the Army, dated at Lithgow,  
July 5th, 1651.*

**W**E came on *Thursday* Night, and encamped about *Lithgow*, bringing about 22 Prisoners along with us. We perceive now, that the Enemy have not so good a Stomach to fight, as they seemed to give out; neither do I suppose, are they in so good a Condition. We shall make a second March that Way, to try what another Overture can produce; and if they shall yet continue in their Fastnesses, we shall ly so as to endeavour to disappoint them of all the Provisions and Levies which they expect out of the *West Country*.

You may be assured, that we shall use all prudential Ways to put an End to our Work; but none may think us so far be-  
rest.



rest of Reason, as to rush upon apparent Improbabilities. The Work is the LORD's, and we are under the Wing of Christ in the Management of it.

LETTER from the Lord General Oliver Cromwel, to the Speaker of the House of Commons.

S I R,

**A**FTER our waiting upon the LORD, and not knowing what Course to take (for indeed, we know nothing but what GOD pleaseth to teach us) of his great Mercy, we were directed to send a Party to get us a Landing by our Boats, whilst we marched towards *Glasgow*. On *Tuesday* Morning last, Colonel *Overton* with about 1400 Foot, and some Horse and Dragoons landed at the *North-Ferry* in *Fife*: We with the Army lying near to the Enemy (a small River parted us and them) and we having Consultations to attempt the Enemy within his Fortifications, but the LORD was not pleased to give Way to that Counsel, purposing a better Way for us.

The Major General marched on *Thursday* Night with two Regiments of Horse, and two Regiments of Foot, for better securing the Place, and to attempt upon the Enemy as Opportunity should serve: He getting over, and finding a considerable Body of the Enemy there, (who would probably have beaten our Men from the Place, if he had not come, drew out and Fought them) he being two Regiments of Horse, and about 400 Horse and Dragoons more, and three Regiments of Foot, and about four or five Regiments of Horse: They came to a close Charge, and, in the End, totally routed the Enemy, having taken about forty or fifty Colours, killed near 2000, some say more, have taken Sir *John Brown* (their Major General, who commanded in Chief) and other Colonels, and considerable Officers, killed and taken, and about 5 or 600 Prisoners. The Enemy removed from their Ground with their whole Army, but whether, we certainly know not.

This is an unspeakable Mercy, I trust the LORD will follow it, until he hath perfected Peace and Truth: We can truly say, we were gone as far as we could in our Counsels and Actions; and we did say one to another, we know not what to do. Wherefore it is sealed upon our Hearts, that this, as all the rest is from the LORD's Goodness, and not from Man. I hope

it becometh me to pray, That we may walk humbly and self-denyingly before the *LORD* and believably also. That you whom we serve, as the Authority over us, may do the Work committed to you with Uprightness and Faithfulness, and thoroughly as the *LORD's*; that you may not suffer any Thing to remain that offends the Eyes of his Jealousy, that the Good of the Commonwealth may more and more be sought, and Justice done impartially: For the Eyes of the *LORD* run to and fro, and as he finds out his Enemies here to be avenged on them, so will he not spare them for whom he doth Good, if by his loving Kindness they become not Good. I shall humbly take the Boldness to represent this Engagement of *David's* in the *cxix. Psalm* the 134. v. *Deliver me from the Oppression of Man, so will I keep thy Precepts.* I take my Leave and rest,

S I R,

*Your most humble Servant.*

*Lithgow, 21st, July.*  
1651.

O. CROMWELL.

A LETTER of July 28. from an Officer in the Army that was at the Battle of Fife, begins thus:

**T**HE *LORD* hath made a blessed Return to the Prayers of his People, and we may say, we have seen the great Salvation of our *GOD*, we desire, that all the People of *GOD* would praise the *LORD* with us. And then he goes on and describes the Engagement, &c.

All these Excerpts are taken from an Authentick Collection of Papers, printed and published at *London* by Authority, by *Thomas Newcomb*, 1651:

The discerning Reader will see that the Godly Ministers, that did not join in the general Defection in *Scotland* at that Time, but separated themselves from their backsliding Brethren of the General Assembly, and protested against their Proceedings, acted therein by the true Principles and Spirit of genuine *Presbyterianism*, perfectly agreeable to the Principles and Practice of the Brethren of the *Affiliate Presbytery* at this Day.

F I N I S.

















